NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

BURCKLEY SNUBBED IN ALL QUARTERS-HIGH-HANDED RESISTANCE TO THE U. S.

MARSHAL IN KENTUCKY. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1868. The political views of the members of the Cabinet n reference to the November election have been frequently, for weeks past, topics of newspaper discussion, and the subject of conversation in political circles. A journal of this city is responsible for the latest information in reference to Mr. McCulloch. It is asserted positively by The Star, this evening, that there no longer remains any doubt as to the on of the Secretary of the Treasury; that he stated to a Government official some days ago that he should throw whatever patronage he possessed with the party of Seymour and Blair. It is further stated that, Mr. McCulloch denounced in strong terms the financial plans of the Democratic platform and said if it was carried out it would certainly was that relating to Reconstruction, but as this was paramount at the present time to everything else, he preferred uniting himself with the Democratic party, to giving his support Austria, have declared themselves for the Repub-Word has come from Nashville that Senator Fowler has come out for Grant and Colfax, which causes much surprise among President John-

have been working so industriously for the last two in the country could furnish abundant evidence en which to convict Mr. Rollins of corruption in office. The Copperhead journals, North and South, are daily filled with attacks on that branch of the the irrepressible Binckley, has failed so far, to find a shadow of proof of the robbery and plunder, which they charge its being perpetrated ar. Mr. Johnson, in his official newspaper this morning, sees fit to deny that he has had any connection with the plotting of Binckley in New-York, but unfortunately for him there is abundant to show that he was cogmzant of every step that was taken, and that Binckley went to New-York at his suggestion to work the case up. A confidential friend of the President has detailed the substance of a letter written to Mr. Johnson by Government officials in New-York, stating that Finch has misrepresented the facts given crimmate Mr. Rollins was a piece of the greatest absion of the Commissioner intended that the investishould be kept entirely secret. They had to be able to trump up some charges Mr. Rollins on which Mr. Johnson could his order of removal and install prelevant and inadmissible. The balance was not a bit better than Binckley's affidavit, and was of the same character. Mr. Rollins regards the whole thing tention not to appear by counsel, and will not offer any testimony in his own behalf. Secretary McCulloch, who is disgusted with the entire transaction, has snubbed Binckley by directing Mr. G. S. Courtney to take charge of the case. No warrants have been served on Mr. Rollins or Mr. Harlan, and an order has been issued to make no further arrests, which is a virtual abandonment of the charges.

Information was received here to-day by officials of a serious demonstration against the execution of the laws of the United States by the Marshal of Kentucky in the counties of Larue, Nelson, and Marion, in that State. In attempting to execute processes of the Marshal and his deputy were set upon by six armed men, and taken to a mill where were 25 other armed robbers, who took their papers from them and threatened them with death, promising the same fate to any persons who should henceforth attempt to execute United States process in that neighborhood. The officers were then dispatched under guard to the nearest railroad depot. The subject of this outrage is under consideration by the Attorney G neral and Secretary of War.

The Navy Department has, in accordance with the reduced amount of appropriations and the will of Congress, reduced the personnel of the Navy to what it was before the war-namely, 8,500 men. The Secretary has dispensed with the services of almost all the masters at each of the Navy-Yards. Only two or three of the most important are retained at any Yard. but the duties heretofore performed by the masters have all been devolved on one of the quartermasters, a foreman, thereby saving a large and useless expense. Two or three masters were continued at the Portsmouth Yard longer than at some others, but these were discharged after the launching of the Algoma, a new sloop-of-war recently completed at that

In accordance with the law of July 28, 1866; Director Delmar of the Bureau of Statistics has awarded numbers to 22,735 vessels belonging to the merchant marine of the United States, and to all of those vessels which are sea-going he has awarded signal letters, to enable them to communicate their numbers to each other when passing at sea. The number of sailing vessels is 15,042, and the number of steam vessels, 2.942. The total tunnage of both classes combined is 3,169,267, and the number of unrigged vessels 4,751, with a total tunnage of 453,761; so that the grand total of the tunnage of the merchant matine of the United States, if no account be taken of the vessels lost during the last fiscal year, amounts

Thomas J. Durant of Louisiana delivered an address tast night before the Grant and Colfax Club. It was moderate in tone, exhaustive in statement, and mainly devoted to an analysis of the Democratic financial policy. He showed that the national debt was a debt of honor, and that to issue more legaltender to pay any part of it would be worse in its effects than repudiation. Incidentally he avowed himself in favor of the Woman's Rights movement.

The President to-day appointed Revie J. Fangeray Assessor for the Fourth District of Pennsylvama, vice Thomas H. Forsytk.

Speaker Colfax writes here to-day that he will arrive in Washington about the middle of the present

President Johnson and Secretary Welles attended the German Schentzenfest to-day. The President has recognized Stephen Higginson

as Vice-Consul of Brazil at Boston. The Department of Agriculture has been finally removed from the Patent Office to the new Agricultural building recently finished on Reservation Sumber Two, near the Smithsonian Institute. The building is one of the finest and most attractive in the city, and when the Museum. Seed Rooms, and business appearance in the cotton fields of Natura Clasis sippl, and is causing count rable atom among the planters.

other features are fully arranged, the attractions will be very much enhanced.

The following Internal Revenue officials were ap-The following Internal Revenue officials were appointed to-day:
Storekeepers—David S. Lee, Third District, Ohlo; Peter L. Dowling, St. Louis: T. L. P. Defrees, St. Mary's, Ohlo; Harvey Compton, First District, Ohlo; Jesse Byrkett, Urbana, Ohio; Jules Montonquier, Cincinnati; James S. Mallory, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William H. Martin, First District, Ohlo; Chester F. Shelly, Lockbert, N. Y.; John W. Redmon, Fitth District, Illinois; C. E. Paddock, Louiscille, Ky.; William W. Peterson, Fourth District, Ohlo; Jesse F. Madden, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and the following for Lincago: Edward Mann, Otto Schast, A. E. Harker, John U. Connett, F. A. Tonner. U. Connett, F. A. Tonner. Gaugers—John Barker, Seventh District, Ohio: Frank Koehi, Fifth District, Ohio; T. O. Ebaugh, Third District, Ohio; Jaubes Hunter, First District, California.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATION FOR COAAST-

WISE TRANSPORTATION. Washington, Sept. 3 .- The following regutions are prescribed by the Treasury Department to govern the transportation of mercandise constwise, be

tween the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, by either of the Isthmus routes:

Every package shipped for such transportation, in order to be entitled to privileges of coastwise freight, must, before shipment, be recorded, scaled, and properly manifested in conformity with the following rules:

Merchandise in bond will be continued recorded, scaled, sampled and marked as hitherto required at the respective warehouses from which it is taken for transportation. Domestic goods not in bond under internal Revenue laws, and foreign goods not dutable, or on which duty has been paid, may, if susceptible of it, be recorded, scaled, sampled, manifested, &c., in a like manner at the dock of the receiving vessel before the shipment from the port of departure, are if desired by the shipper or transporter on the payment by him of the expense charged at the rate hitherto applicable to bonded goods.

Goods in bulk and articles not capable of being scaled, may be entered on the manifest with a statement of reason why they are not scaled. Shipowners transporting

OBITUARY.

EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., at 8½ o'clock last evening, of typhoid fever, aged 61 years. He was educated in the Meddletown Military Institute, studied law, and practiced the profession, and was a Representative in Congress from Connecticut, from 1843 to 1845. In 1846 he went to Mexico as Major of a New-England regiment, and was premoted to be a Colonel after the battle of Chepultepec. was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1850, and relected three fines in succession, was Minister to Russia during President Pierce's administration, and had held other offices of honor and trust. He was much respected for his generous and social qualities, and had a large cirele of friends and acquaintances throughout the country. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

James Tupper, a distinguished citizen of Summerville, S. C., died last Friday morning. James Tupper was a younger son of Tristam Tupper, many years a ity in 1819. At twenty-one he was admitted to practice aw in the Courts of the State, and gained a reputation law in the Courts of the State, and gathed a reputation in his profession. In 1845 he was elected to the State Legislature, remaining there two years. In 1831 he was appointed one of the Masters of Equity in the Charleston District. In 1862 he was elected State Auditor, and while beliefure this office effected a theorogic reconstruction of the State finances. Mr. Tupper, while so busily and actively engaged in the affairs of this life, ever remembered as his principle dury, "Obedience to God." He joined the First Emptist Church in 1835, was chosen Deacob, and contributed more than \$5,000 toward its support.

In the death of Judge Thomas T. Whittle-In the death of Judge Thomas T. Whittlesoy, Wisconsin loses one of her oldest and most sterling
men. Born in Fairfield County, Count, in 1798, he passed
his youth in his native town of Daubary, and, breparing
for college under good instructors, he was pronounced
qualified for entry at the enry age of 14; but objection
hem made by reason of his youth, he deferred his entry
one year, graduating with honor in Yale in 181.
Throughout his whole life, in all the positions of private as well as public trast to which he was
called, as Judge on the Bench, as Representative twice
in Congress from his malive district, he commanded the
high respect of his associates and constituents. After
the death of his wife, Judge Walttlessy retired from poitires and law practice, and settled with his family near
Madhson, Wisconsin. There he devoted himself to the
improvement of his estate, building mills, and encoursaging the settlement and improvement of the country.
In 182 he accepted the nomination of State Semeter, and
was elected by a handsome majority.

Hubson, N. Y., Sept. 8 .- The Emancipation celebration in this city to-day was participated in by about 1,500 colored people, men, women and children. Large delegations were in attendance from Albany, Coxsackie, Kinderhook and other places. The exercises consisted of a procession, which paraded the principal streets, and specenes in Washington Square. The assemblage was addressed by Geo. If Plant of Schaghticoke, the Rev. Mr. Winer of Albany and others. Mr. Plant also addressed a meeting at the City Hall this evening. The whole affair was very quietly conducted, and for so large and promisenous a gathering was quite remarka-ble for its order and decorum. All who participated seemed to enjoy the occasion to the utmost extent.

BEQUESTS OF MR. GEORGE HALL. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3 .- Mr. George Hall,

APPEARANCE OF THE COTTON WORM.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. ARRIVAL OF TEA SHIPS.

LONDON. Sept. 3 .- Much interest is felt as usual in the annual contest between the elipper ships with the first cargoes of the new tea from China. The ship Ariel arrived from Foochow day before yesterday, and fairly won the race. The Ariel sailed in company with the Taeping and Sir Launcelot. Today the Spendthrift and Sir Launcelot arrived off the mouth of the Thames, the Spendthrift beating the Sir Launcelot about 24 hours.

THE BERMUDA.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to launch the Bermuda from the dry dock on the Thames. The Bermuda, with the single exception of the Great Eastern, will be the largest structure for

floating in the world. THE STANDARD ON THE CHINESE-AMERICAN

TREATY. The Standard, to-day, has an editorial on the American treaty with China. It says: "We cannot share the jealousy and suspicion with which The London Times regards this treaty. In it we see nothing which shows that the United States has acquired a monopoly of privileges. Nor does the treaty give any evidence that China is fastening itself on the rock of sloth and stagnation; but, on the contrary, it gives proof that the Chinese are preparing for an advance by opening windows in the great wall which separates the Celestial Empire from Western civilization."

AN OFFER TO CONSTRUCT THE NEW-YORK UN-The contractors who built the Metropolitan Under ground Railroad in this city have made a provisional offer to construct the proposed underground road in New-York City, and to furnish all the capital re-

quired to complete the road which the projectors may fail to obtain at home. HOLIDAY ON 'CHANGE.

Saturday, the 5th of September, will be observed as a holiday, and the Stock Exchange in this city will be closed.

BANK OF ENGLAND. The official report of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of specie in its vaults has increased £73,000 during the week ending

FRANCE. THE EMPEROR AT CHALONS. Paris, Sept. 3 .- The Emperor has gone to the Camp

RUSSIA.

BANISHMENT OF BISHOP PLATZK. St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.-Bishop Platzk some time since received an order to send a delegate to the Catholic Synod, then about to convene under the direction of the Emperor. The Bishop refused to comply, and has just been banished to Siberia for his

CAUSES OF THE RISING IN BULGARIA-DOMINA TION OF THE GREEK BISHOPS-RUTHLESS AND IRREGULAR TAXATION-SIR H. BUL THE SLAVIC POPULATIONS A POWERFUL MO-HOMMEDAN ELEMENT.

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT] CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3, 1868. The recent disturbances in Bulgaria will be generally misunderstood abroad. Bands have crossed from whatever of the facts of the affair. Turkish officials have a decided talent in avoiding even accidental porting the commenced of the bishops and Greeks the Bulgarians claim Bulgarian bishops and priests. The Greek bishops endeavor to substitue the Greek language for the Bulgarian in all the Bulgarian schools; the Bulgarians will not submit. The Greek Eishops are ruthless and cruel in their exactions. The Turkish Pashas and Governors and the Imperial Government at Constantinople, sustain them in it. An affair fell under my own observation which may be taken as in instance of what is continually happening in all parts of Bulgaria. A patriotic Bulgarian, in a large Bulgarian village of some 200 houses, gave £100 towards building a school-house, and providing it with books and a teacher. It had not commenced when the Greek Bishop came and demanded that the head teacher should be a Greek. This was positively refused, and the good hishop, with his pastoral crook, after exhausting all other arguments, knocked the man down and beat his head almost to a selly. It was some days before he recovered sufficiently to appear before the Pasha to make complaint. When he came the bishop had been there before him, and the poor man was seized and thrown into prison. An English gentleman endeavored in vain to get him released. Although not a wealthy man, he had some money, and it cost him another £100 to get out of prison. In the mean time deavored in vain to get him released. Although not a wealthy man, he had some money, and it cost him another £100 to get out of prison. In the mean time his head had got well, and he could go about his business. This is not a bad case by any means. It is not worth mentioning. The bishops, with rare exceptions, are liceutious men, and their worst atrocties are among the families. This, above all things else, gends the Bulgarians to desperation. For so poor and ignorant a people their social relations are very pure, and their family affections very strong. But whatever a Greek bishop does among the Bulgarians he is sustained by the Government. In spite of all this the Bulgarians are making rapid progress in intelligence and the knowledge of their rights. The Bulgarians have another great grief. Formerly a large portion of them were held as seris by the Turkish lords or great land-holders. Through the persevering and energetic efforts of Lord Stratford de Redeille that system was abolished, and the seris began to be and energetic efforts of Lord Stratford de Redeidie that system was abolished, and the serfs began to be independent land-holders. There is so much rich unoccupied land in Bulgaria that this alone would have led to the regeneration of the province. But the tax-gatherer now comes in almost uninterrupted succession to take the poll-tax, the military exemption tax, the tax on trees, animals, trades, ia. 's, etc., etc., and finally the tithes of the harvest, which is the most oppressive of all. The people are patient, quiet, industrious. They seem to have fewer wants than any people I ever saw; and they might live under all this load were it not for another abomination. Every village is kept in arrears for taxes. No such thing is known or allowed as a village out of debt to Government, execpt in mere form, and that only for a short time. The village must have money of the tax-gatherers at 20 per cent interest to pay up this arrears. In six months perhaps it must settle this account, and open landing in the same way. Often every straining the control of the persevering and the strate in the strat The village must have money of the tax-gatheters at 20 per cent interest to pay up this arrears. In six mouths perhaps it must settle this account, and open another in the same way. Often every article of moveable property of every kind in a whole village is seized for faxes, arrears, interest. Not a copper utensal is left in a kitchen, not a sheep, horse, cow, pig, hen, and it the hyenas were glutted. How much better is this than seifdom? What sort of lovality can the Turkish Government loope from a people thus malticated? But the crowning injury milieted upon the Bulgarians by the Turkish Government is in sending among them hordes of Tartars and Circassians. Fined and Aahl Fashas thought this a fine stroke of statesmanship, but Sir H. Bulwer was its real author. A more powerful Mohammedian element was needed among these Ghiaours of European Turkey to keep them in order. The money which the Imperial Government paid for locating them was all "exten up" by the officials who had the thing in hand. This was to be expected. The Government knew perfectly well it would be so and took no measures to control or moderate it. The Bulgarians have been compelled to cultivate the lands of those Circassians, and supply them with food and with severals to see the lands of those Circassians, and supply them with food and with severals to see the series to the more than the food and with severals to see the series to that where there is a no measures to control or moderate it. The Bulgarians have been compelled to cultivate the lands of those Circassians, and supply them with food and with animals to such a degree that where there is a Circassian settlement the Bulgarians are reduced to a state of the most irritating slavery. Now these are some of the facts which give Russia so much moral power in the East. She expresses a strong sympathy with the oppressed, and those who are thus oppressed see nothing of her selfishness in this. She would interfere on their behalf. England will allow of no interference. Singland will not even secure to Protestantism that decency of treatment which her position makes it her duty to secure, out of self-respect, if for no higher motive. No religion is insulted and trampled upon like Protestantism in this hand, and the subjects of no foreign power are so often insulted as Englishmen. She cares not for it. She has bound herself and other nations by the treaty of Paris not to

ment. The French accounts are worthy of no cre-dence whatever on this point. I mean by this the Russian Government has not, either directly or indirectly favored it. The time is not yet come. It is a movement of exasperation. When a come. It is a movement of exasperation. When a people have reached a certain degree of suffering and wrong, there will always be those who prefer to run the chances, and fight, rather than tamely submit. All the insurgents hoped to do was to ent their way through to the mountains, gathering followers as they moved on. They may still succeed in securing mountain fastnesses to which Turkish soldiers would rather not attempt to penetrate. This is our "enhightened Government." This is "progressive Turkey." It is with such a Government that England would abolish the capitalations. Let America never consent to it. The United States and Russia can prevent it. The Cretan cause seems lost, although the mountains are not subdued. The island is ranged.

MEXICO.

PURCHASE OF SINALOA-THE JUAREZ GOV ERNMENT-A SANTA ANNA ALLIANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3 .- Advices from Mazatlan, Mexico, are to the 25th of August. Gen. Patoni was assassinated on the 18th of August, in the City of The murder caused a strong public feeling against Gen. Canto. On the receipt of the news by Gen. Corona, he dispatched a courier with efficial instructions to the authorities of Durango, ordering Gen. Guerar to take command in that city, and to arrest and imprison all the officers implicated in the assassination, including Gen. Cauto. It was feared that the latter would pronounce against Corona and the supreme Government of Mexico rather than submit to arrest. The news of the reported purchase of Sinalon by Scoretary Seward created a sensation among the office-holders and others opposed to the sale; but the owners of property and the masses of the country was alarmed about the reports of fillustering movements from Guba. New-Orleans, and Rio Grande, to the Pacific Coast. Gens. Santa Anna, Lasoda, and Marquez are said to undertsand each other's movements, and that they are determined to destroy the Juacez Government. It is reported that Lasoda has issued a strong pronuciamento against the General Government, declaring himself free and independent. That he has immense stores of corn and war material, and that it is believed the Government dare not attack him. Gov. Ruby has been officially notified that a vigorous observance of the registration law must be enforced with regard to the clergy who seek to evade the same. The Legislature has issued an edict which makes more than half of the people vagrants, by declaring as such all persons who have no visible means of support. Two Americans have obtained the right to

the Military Governor of California, refuses to surrender the centrel of the affairs of the country to the newly-cleeted civil authorities.

It was reported that the Superintendent of the China mine at Alamos, had been mortally wounded by another American who lumnediately shot himself.

Philip C. Riley, engineer of the United States steamer Lackawanna, died on board the steamer Alax, off Carman Island, Aug. 21, and was buried at La Paz, Lower Cali-fornia. The functual was attended by the American resi-dents and the Mexican military authorities.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.

THE FESTIVAL AT JONES'S WOOD.

an excellent day's enjoyment was considerably marred In the morning the grounds presented a most ormed, six-footed athletes, in full tartan plaid and philwere appareled in the pretty Scottish kirtle. The most familiar reminder of "Aukl Scotia" was the band of pipers connected with the Club, who performed principal cities in this country and Canada were present. The dancing of the oid-fashloued Scotch reel was the prelude to the aguie and muscular contests. First came the pitting of the heavy stone, weighing 24 rounds. The first prize for this feat was won exander G. Graham was given the second plan Goldie, our race, the ninth game, was won by John Goldie, eter Frazer second. After this came a number of noit matches, played by McLaren, McGregor and Alexader of Newark, J. R. Smith of Paterson, McQuade, P. ampbell, Wecks and others of this city. A race or boys under twelve years of age was rarmly contested, and was wen by John Buckanan. Campbell, Weeks and others of this city. A race for boys under twelve years of age was warmly contested, and was wen by Jonn Buchaman. One of the most novel and ludicrous games was the three-legged race, in which the men ran in pairs, with a right and left leg strapped together. Peter Frazer was successful in vaniting with the pole,—? feet 2 inches, campbell, s feet 2 inches, and Alexander Graham, s feet 6 inches. Considerable excitement was caused by the long roce, which was won by A Graham, closely followed by Adam Walker and Robert Hamilton. This was succeeded by a mile walk, for which there were six entries. William Dean was first, Matthew Goldie, second; John Kirkland, third, and George Davidson, fourth. The time of the mile was 9 minutes and 4 seconds. The next game consisted of the prodigious task of tossing a long and cumbersome piece of wood, known as the Calcer-a task worthy of the powerful arms of Allan McIvor. Peter Frazer flug the heavy block to a distance of 42 feet 2 inches. The other tosses were: Campbell, 39 feet 34 inches; Williamson, 35 feet 44 inches, Graham, 35 feet 14 inches. Under the direction of the veteran John Goulding, 19 non-professional pedestrians were started to run a mile race. After several of them had straggled in the sack, and become distanced, the running flually was between Walker, Brindley, and Hughes. The two last named passed the mile simultancously, and the race was judged was judged to be a "dead heat," much to the charrin of the crowd. In the 18th game race was vincesced in which the contestants were enveloped in sacks, which allow them just room enough to move their feet about five inches at a time. The was made short to suit their steps, and was won by D. Melville. Robert Stephenson was second; Robert Forfar, third; E. Forrester, fourth. The Highland Fling was danced by James West, James Farfar, John Taylor, and Robert Faifar. Several atheletes made took to join in the standing high leap, but John Goldie was victorious, leaping 4 feet a inches. His immediate competi BOAT RACE ON THE NIAGARA RIVER. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3 .- An exciting boat

race occurred on the Nisgara River this afternoon. Al exander Tolsma and Dod Marvin, two expert oarsmen, rowed, for a wager, a distance of five miles up the Nisgara River, against a seven-indic current, through the rapids and sround Rird Island Reef, and three and a balf unles or the return, in 48 minutes and 57 seconds. Heavy clinker boats were used. Tolsma best by five seconds. Tolsma labored under the disadvantage of the leaviest boat and the staving in of his bow against the rocks in boat and the staving in of his bow against the rocks in the result. The betting was in favor of Tolsma. For half a mile over the Reef the current is full ten miles an nour. race occurred on the Niagara River this afternoon. Al

FAILURE OF ST. JOSEPHS GROCERS. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Messrs. Westheimer & Eppstein, wholesale grocers of St. Josephs, Mo., have failed. Fheir liabilities are \$90,000, and assets \$30,000. THE ROPE WALKING ACCIDENT AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The Scheutzenfest continues to be largely attended. The rope-walker, a mere boy, who tell from a height of forty feet has night, the rope giving way owing to the loosening of the gays, it was first supposen had sustained no serious injury, but one examination to day it was ascertained that he seif and other nations by the treaty of Paris not to the rope giving we interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey. Higher It was first supple England is hated, Russia loved. Russian agents have probably had nothing to do with this late move-

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.—THE TICKET COMPLETED AND THE CONVENTION AD-JOURNED-THE STATE COMMITTEE.
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTA

night was carried out this morning in true Democratic style. The Convention to-day was rather tame, except gate (Mr. De Graw) from Queens-his own countyattacked him as a carpet-bagger, and without strength trict if he was nominated for Clerk of Court of Appeals-The Convention was belligerent enough to champion Mr. York the manimous nomination. Mr. P. then made a speech in which the words "dog," "cur," "slmy filth,'. delighted the Convention. The other nominations were rought forth the usual enthusiasm. Some changes were made in the State Central Committee. Mr. A. Greer, an effort to place his name back again failed, and he went home probably the most chagrined of all the delegates and the most forcible sentence he uttered was to the

effect that if the States unrepresented in Congress would counted or the Democracy would organize a "white man's" government, if they had to go to New Haven to if they go to work earnestly they will carry New-York by a good majority. The Democrats are very boastful, There is a latent feeling of recentment at the ring which

from all parts of the State, and they, one and all, say that the cause of Grant and Griswold books bright. They only and thereby endanger success. A good strong pull will afternoon with a goodly load of passengers. On the jour

your city polled the passengers, and found 49 for Seymour, tators at the Democratic Convention. Those who voted PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Sept. 3 .- The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 1650 o'clock, when James B. Craig, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following platform of principles, which was adopted by acclamation, the reading being frequently interrupted by vociferous cheers:

The Twelfth Annual Games of the New-York

depose the Executive, as an obstacle to partisan and revolutionary purposes, proved ristinfal to his high trusts, is entitled to the gratitude not only of the Democracy of this State and Nation, but of all friends of origin convenients. They indoors each ranky the National nominoes for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency-mannes which combine pattrictions, statementable, and the virtues of the Christian pattriction, statementable, and the virtues of the Christian pattriction, statementable, and the virtues of the Christian pattriction, and the presence. Horatio Separate to the Union the galantity fought to presence. Horatio Separate to the Union the galantity fought to presence thorate which is true to the Union the galantity fought to presence thorate of the Statement in time of way, the friend of the solder, and quantina of the Galanties of fanalician in all its forms, the arm supporter of the National Government in time of way, the friend of the solder, and quantina of the Galanties which is the solder, and quantina of the Galanties and added fresh laster to the glovy of the Empire State—in the sociation of the exampling which is to restore order, prosperity, and civil government to the American people, with Gen. Prancie P. Blair, ir, who statains in piece the government he maintained upon the battle-fells of the war; that all expiration and ertice has should be uniform in their character throughout the State, and that the execution of the excises laws, and the cellection of fees under them, should be made through the local authorities in the several counties. That in the State as in the National Government they demand economy in expenditure, a strict achievence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the protection of the rights at the passage and the connected and analogous transition.

That the causis of the State which have contributed insight to the property of its cliffens, that they should be kept in perfect repair and so an provide of the debts included to the constitution of the charles and

try; and they piedge to each other and to the advocates and defenders of Constitutional liberty throughout the Union, that the verdict of the State shall be recorded for the principles and the policy of which our National and State standard bearers are the chosen representatives.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

Mr. James F. Pierce of Kings reported the following Electoral ticket, which was ratified:

At Large-Henry W. Slocum, of Kings, Delos DeWolf of Oswege.

At Large-Heary W. Socum, of Kings, Deas below 60 Oswego.

Congressional Districts—1. Lewis A. Edwards of Suffolk.

2. Isaac Van Anden of Kings. 3. George L. Fox4 of Kings. 4. Joseph Dowling of New-York. 5. Oswald Ot-tendorfer of New-York. 6. Emanuel B. Hart of New-York 7. Charles E. Loew of New-York. 8. James M. Sweeny of New-York. 9. Edward Jones of New-York. 10. George B. Pentz of Westelester. 11. Egbert A. Clark 10. George B. Pentz of Westehester. 11. Egbert A. Clark of Sullivan. 12. David Van Schaack of Columbia. 13. Maniy B. Mattice of Greene. 14. James Roy. of Albany. 15. John H. Colby of Rensselaer. 16. Roby H. Stone of Clinton. 17. Frances D. Flanders of Franklin. 18. Daniel D. Campbell of Schenectady. 19. Simon B. Champion of Delaware. 20. Daviit C. West of Lewis. 21. James McQuade of Oneida. 22. Mathew J. Shoecraft of Matison. 23. Oliver; Porter of Cortland. 24. James McLean of Scneca. 25. Wm. C. Dryer of Ontario. 26. Benjamin N. Loomis of Broome. 27. Win. R. Judson of Chemtug. 29. Wm. C. Rowley of Mouroe. 29. James G. Shepard of Genesses. 30. Wm. G. Fargo of Eric. 31. Timothy D. Copp of Chautauqua.

On motion the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. E. E. Davis of Rensselaer, nominated Oliver Bascom of Washington County.

om of Washington County.
Mr. Moran of Rensselaer, nominated Nathaniel Milli-The informal ballot steed as follows: Williman, 48;

Oliver Bascom was made ananimous.
INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.
Mr. S. S. Ellworth of Penn Yan nominated for the office of Inspector of State Prisons, Mr. David B. McNeil of ayaga. Mr. Luke Wells nominated Col. Jno. M. Strong of Onon-

ascom, 76. On motion of Mr. Morris of Kings, the nomination of

dagn.
Mr. Jacob Hardenburger of Ulster seconded the nomina-

Mr. Jacob Hardenburger of Ulster seconded the nonline-tion of David is. McNeil.

Mr. McNaughton nominated John K. Burke of Munroe.

Mr. Burke, a delegate, declined being a candidate.

After the rold had been called two-thirds through, and
it was apparent that Mr. McNeil had received the nomin-ation, the name of Col. Strong was withdrawn and the
pomination of D. is. McNeil then made.

CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

For the nomination for Clerk of the Court of Appeals,

For the nomination for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the following names were presented:

Geo. Becker of Broome, Wm. H. Henderson of Cattarangus, Orrin W. Smith of Delmware, E. O. Perrin of Queens, Henry J. Glowack of Genesee, Cornelius Tenbrocek of Albany, James D. Little of Putnam, and Wm. I, amsbury of Ulster.

Subsequently, and without taking a ballot, the nomination of Mr. Perrin was made unanimous, and he was called to the platform, where he was received with repeated cheers, and briefly returned his thanks for the nomination.

motion the Hop. Jacob Hardenburg of Ulster was On motion the Holl, Jacob Marcushing of Lister was requested to take the platform and address the Convention, which he did in a short, effective speech, reviewing the political questions of the day, and enlogaint the candidates and the platform of the Democratic party. He ward each delegate to become an active, untiring and earnest missionary for the advancement of the Democracy and the best interest of the whole American people.

of Otsego, Joseph Warren of Eric. First District-Pete

RETURN OF MR. MURPHY'S FRIENDS.

RETURN OF MR. MERUHY'S FRIENDS.

The Delegates to the Democratic State Convention and friends of the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, returned from Albany yesterday, in anything but an amiable mood. The management of affairs at the State dapital by the Tammany men, and the course of Mr. Murphy were severely commented upon, and "King County's favorite son" taken to task for the plentiful lack of back bone exhibited by him in his letter of decimation. The Democracy desired him to stand firm and were prepared to support him to the bitter end tugardless of coinsequences. The principal spokesman, District-Attorney Merris, was prepared to blow Tammany sky-high, but was unable to discharge any of his big guns. He was disappointed and lost courage in consequence of Mr. Murphy's withble to discharge any of his big guns. He was disappointed and lost courage in cousequence of Mr. Murphy's with drawal, and the "One Thousand Democrats from Kings" were disgusted. Tammany, which never allowed the men even a crumb, is thoroughly despised. The expression is general that they would prefer a Republican triumph, than the rule of Tammany Hall. Notwithstanding the existing feeling, a show of gratification was made less evening on the part of the General Committee by firing a salute of one hundred guns for Hoffman and the State ticket.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA LEGIS. LATURE UNSEATED-EXCITED PROCEEDINGS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3 .- In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution was passed to hold two sessions a day while the discussion of tion of eligibility continues. This morning Mr. Turner (colored) occupied the entire session, by courtesy. He

said:

He was entitled to his seat, and he would not cringe nor beg. There is no parallel in the instory of the world to the scene presented to-day. Never before was a man arrangued before a legislative hody for an act committed by God Himseif. He did not know until within the past taree weeks the imbecility of the Anglo-Suxon race. This momentous question cannot be settled to-day, but will be handed down. Who first took up 'the 'reconstruction under Congress! It was the brawny blackman. This is our legislation. The great question is Am I a man't if so. I to go down. Who first took up the reconstruction under Congress I it was the brawny blackman. This is our legislation. The great question is, Am I a mant If so, I claim the rights of a man. Domocratic principles with never find their level until you find it in the regions of Plato and Proserpine. The Democratic leaders advised the people to remain away from the polls, and then blamed them because the negroes held seats on this floor. Every State had been reconstructed under the act which declares that no discrimination shall be made on account of color, race, or previous condition. If every scalaiwag carper-bagger rides into power on the backs of the black men, ask Congress to take away the bailot. Submit the question to Congress or the Convention, and we will ablde their decision. If this measure is carried, I will call a convention of my people, send carper baggers, Yankees, anybody to the Legislature except Georgians. You may drive us out; but you will light a torch that can never be put out, and you will make us your fee. I will do sli I can to make my race hate Democracy. This thing means revolution. Look out, carpet-baggers. When we go, they will turn you out, impeach Gov. Builock, and upset the Constitution.

In the afternoon session several members participa, ed.

are unseated, and four remain, who claim to be white men. Their cases are to be investigated. Turner, as he negroes bowed to the Speaker, and waved their bate to

HOW THE CRIME WAS ACCOMPLISHED [PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

ATLANTA, Ga. Sept. 3 .- A great crime has been committed. The Democrats to-day expelled from the House twenty four colored members, first refusing them the right to take part in the question. The next vacant seats. It is allegen that about 30 of the Democrats voting are incligible under Fourteenth Amendment, session. The members expelled, and a large number of applying to Congress to protect them in their constitu-

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DISCRIMINATION BILL. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 3 .- The Senate has passed the Discrimination on Account of Color bill in a very modified form. Mr. Delange, a member of the House, to-day resisted the Sergeant-at-Arms, and cursed him most insultingly. The House consumed the whole of the foreneon session in the discussion of the case. The State Constable has made a report to the Governor of his investigation into the late Santee riots. He charges the whole biame upon the negro prophet called Bates. CHARLESTON CITY CHARTER-GOV. SCOTT'S

CHARLESTON CITY CHARTER—GOV. SCOTT'S VETO.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—Gov. Scott has returned to the House of Representatives, with his objections, the act to alter and amend the charter of the City of Charleston, and in debig so he says: "It is not only inconsistent with the senius of a republican form of government, but with the spirit of our own Constitution recently adopted, that the valuable interests of a community shall be unnecessarily placed in jeopardy by legislation however well intended. Hence the act is objectionable. If does not throw around the ballet-bex that protection against fraud which it is unquestionably the duty of the Legislature to secure, and which the people have a right to expect. While the Constitution is definite as to the qualifications of a county voter, the intent of that instrument has not been carried out by the General Assembly, inasmuch as this act should provide that every elector shall have a fixed residence, without any present intention of changing the same, in the ward or poing precinct where he claims the right to voto."

ARMED ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Scott has published a proclamation ap-

or points precinct where he claims the right to vote."

ARMED ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Scott has published a proclamation appealing to his fellow-clitzens to refrain from and discountenance the illegal organizations which are drilling, importing firearms, and pretending to act by authority in South Carolina. He warms those tilegal organizations to disband, and adds: "Inflammatory and threatening language at public meetings and in the newspapers should be avoided and discountenanced, because it unnecessarily aggravates the excitement incident to the present political canvass. The right of every voter to advocate such political principles and support such candidates as commend themselves to his judgment, must be secured to him without restraint or intimadation. As the Chief Magistrate of the State, it is my duty to excente the laws, to preserve the public peace, and to insure domestic franquility. It is my deiarmination to exert all the influence I possess, and all the authority empowered in me by the Constitution, for that purpose.

The RIOTING IN CONWAY COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Dispatches from Little Rock, Ark., to the St. Louis Journals have the following information regarding the recent disorder at Lowisburg, which has been variously heralded as a "negro insurrection," a "new rebellion," etc. The Democrat's (Republican) special says:

"Gov. Clayton has returned from Lowisburg. The insurrection has been quieted, the court reinstated, and the trial resumed. The difficulty was commenced by the Rebels breaking up the court with an armed force, and discharging the Union men. The latter soon collected a hundred strong and took position in a cotton field, and whipped 300 Rebels. Several of the latter were shot and others are missing. The Union loss was none. Gov. Clayton, on arriving, addressed the losnigents, ordering them to disperse. Meanwhile, the Sheriff arrived with a posse of 300 strong, and quist was restored."

INAUGURAL SPEECH OF GOV. STEVENSON OF

Gov. Stevenson was inaugurated at Louisville on the 1st. His speech rather evaded the broader issues of the day, and was made up of promises to see the welfare of the State maintained, etc., etc. He denies the "right" of General Governments to encroach upon the gright of the State, and says: I will not believe that any such usurpation will ever be attempted upon the rights of Kentucky; but I should be false to the spirit of her people in past and present devotion to the Constitu-tion and Union of these States if I did not solemnly avow tion and Union of these states in that no such usurparion can be ever made with impunity, but I still anticipate no such catastrophe.

THE TURE.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUITVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—At the Wood-laws Course to day the first race was for the Foundry purse, a single dash 2½ miles for a purse of \$300. The following is the summary:

Gen. A. Baford's ch. c. Marion. 4 years old.

John Harper's ch. g. Towdown, 4 years old.

James Shea's b. g. Faris, 2 years old.

The second race was for the Brickmaker's purse, mile heats for all ages, for a purse of \$200; horses selling for \$1,500 to carry 105 fb. \$1,000 to carry 26 fb. \$200; horses to carry 90 fb. \$200; to carry \$6 fb. The following is the score:

J. W. Fords h. g., 3 year seld, to be seld for \$600.

J. W. Fords h. g., 7 years old, by Hampland, dash by Gience, to be sold for \$300.

James Sheans ch. f. Baster Monday, 4 years old, to be sold for \$300.

Time—1: 49, 1:49, 1:49, 1:49.

THE PHILADELPHIA RACES.

The following was then announced as the State Cominities:

At large—Samuel J. Tilden of New-York. Samuel North i Suffork Park races had to be postposed.